



SYMBOL	GEOLOGIC UNIT	MATERIALS (Listed in decreasing order of abundance)	TOPOGRAPHY
Qal	Stream alluvium (flood-plain and stream-terrace deposits)	Sand, gravel, and silt. Low to high permeability. Poor to good drainage. Permeability and drainage generally are better in stream-terrace deposits than in modern flood-plain sediments.	Flat to gently sloping.
Qs	Swamp and tidal-marsh deposits	Peat, silt, clay, and sand. Poor drainage.	Flat.
Qbd	Beach and dune deposits	Sand and gravel. High permeability. Materials are well drained, but water table is close to surface.	Low ridges and mounds, or sloping surface.
Qe	Eolian deposits	Sand. Moderate to high permeability. Good drainage.	Dune ridges and mounds, or blanket deposit that conforms to surface of underlying unit.
Qta	Talus deposits	Large, angular rock fragments.	Steeply sloping rock piles at the bottoms of cliffs.
Ql	Glacial-lake bottom deposits	Silt, clay, and sand, commonly as thin, inter-stratified layers of various particle sizes. Low to moderate permeability. Poor to fair drainage.	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams.
Qbl	Glacial-lake beach deposits	Gravel and sand. Typically thin and of limited extent. High permeability. Good drainage.	Low ridges or sloping surface. May be associated with wave-cut benches on hillsides.
Qps Qp	Glacial-marine deposits (Presumpscot Formation)	Silt, clay, and sand. Commonly a clayey silt, but sand is very abundant at the surface in some places. Locally fossiliferous. Map unit includes small areas of till, sand, and gravel that are not completely covered by marine sediment. Qps: Mostly sand, but may be underlain by silt and clay. Moderate to high permeability. Fair to good drainage. Qp: Mostly silt and clay. Low permeability. Poor drainage.	Flat to gently sloping except where dissected by modern streams. Commonly has a branching network of steep-walled stream gullies.
Qbm	Emerged marine-beach deposits	Gravel and sand. High permeability. Good drainage. Typically thin and of limited extent.	Low ridges or sloping surface. May be associated with wave-cut benches on hillsides.
Qgo Qg	Glacial-stream deposits	Sand and gravel. May include minor till. Commonly overlapped or entirely buried by glacial-marine deposits in the coastal lowland. Qgo: High permeability. Good drainage. Qg: Moderate to high permeability. Good drainage.	Qgo: Flat (outwash deposits). Qg: Flat-topped landforms, bounded in part by steep sides (kame terraces and kame deltas); hummocky terrain with hills (kames) and depressions (kettles), or ridges (eskers). Letters indicate good examples of particular landforms: d delta k kame kt kame terrace
Qmg Qmh Qmt Qm	End-moraine deposits	Till and/or sand and gravel. Commonly overlain by glacial-marine deposits in coastal areas. Permeability and drainage are highly variable, even over short distances in a single moraine. Qmg: Composed mostly of sand and gravel. Qmh: Composed of till, sand, and gravel. Qmt: Composed mostly of till. Qm: Composition not specified.	Ridges. Commonly arcuate, discontinuous, and in groups. Size range: 3-75 ft. high, 20-1,000 ft. wide, and 100 ft. to several miles long. Qmh: Hummocky topography.
Qt	Till	Heterogeneous mixture of sand, silt, clay, and stones. Stratification is rare. Includes two varieties: basal till and ablation till. Basal till is fine grained and very compact, with low permeability and poor drainage. Ablation till is loose, sandy, and stony, with moderate permeability and fair to good drainage. Unit generally overlies bedrock, but may overlie or include sand and gravel.	Commonly a blanket deposit that conforms to bedrock surface. Also forms glacially stream-lined hills (including drumlins), where till thickness locally exceeds 100 feet.
rk	Bedrock outcrops	Dots show locations of individual outcrops. Ruled pattern indicates areas of many outcrops and/or thin surficial deposits (generally less than 10 ft. thick). Symbol "rk" indicates areas of barren ledge. Outcrops mapped largely by interpretation of aerial photography in off-road areas.	
al	Artificial fill	Composed of till, sand and gravel, rock or various man-made materials (mainly trash in large dumps and landfills).	
—	Contact	Boundary between adjacent map units. Dashed where inferred.	
—	Scarp	Separates stream terrace from modern flood plain and adjacent terraces from each other. Machures on downslope side.	
—	Drumlin	Glacially streamlined hill that has been elongated in direction of ice movement. Symbol shows direction of long axis. Generally composed of till and/or bedrock (rarely sand and gravel). Till is very thick in parts of many drumlins.	
→	Glacial striation locality	Point of observation at tip of arrow. Arrow indicates ice-movement direction as inferred from striations (scratches on bedrock caused by glacial abrasion).	
→	Crescentic mark locality	Point of observation at tip of arrow. Arrow indicates ice-movement direction as inferred from crescentic marks on bedrock surface.	
→	Grooved till surface	Symbols show lengths and directions of narrow ridges carved in till by flow of glacial ice.	
°	Area of many large boulders		
°	Cirque	A steep-walled, half-bowl shaped basin. Formed by glacial erosion in high mountainous areas of Maine.	
→	End moraine	Ridge of till or sand and gravel deposited at margin of glacier. Barbs point in direction of ice movement. Symbol is used in part to indicate moraines that are mostly buried by water-laid glacial sediment, as well as moraines that are too narrow to be outlined by a contact line at the scale of the map.	
290	Dip direction of delta forest beds	Number is approximate altitude in feet of contact between topset and forest beds, which marks former position of sea level or glacial lake level (generally sea level in coastal Maine). Point of observation at tip of arrow.	
→	Dip direction of cross bedding in glacial-stream deposits	Indicates direction of flow of glacial meltwater streams.	
>>>>	Crest of esker	Shows trend of sand and gravel ridge that was deposited in meltwater tunnel beneath glacier. Chevrons point in direction of meltwater flow.	
▽	Kettle	Depression created by melting of large mass of buried glacial ice and collapse of overlying sediments.	
—	Meltwater channel	Channel eroded by glacial meltwater stream. Arrow indicates known or probable direction of stream flow.	
—	Meltwater channel	Flow direction not specified.	
× S × P × B	Till or sand and gravel active or inactive		
×	unchecked		
×	active or unchecked		
×	inactive		
●	Source of dated sample		

RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE MATTAWAMKEAG QUADRANGLE, MAINE

OPEN-FILE NO. 81-43

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1981

SCALE 1:62,500
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

Newman
Holland

SOURCE MAP

Financial assistance provided by a 208 Water Quality Planning grant from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

For more detailed information refer to the "Surficial Geology Handbook for Coastal Maine" by W.B. Thompson, 1979.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

This correlation chart shows the general age relationships of surficial deposits. There may be considerable overlap in the ages of certain deposits in any particular area.

Youngest
Quaternary
Pleistocene (Wisconsinan)
Holocene
Oldest

11,000 years ago Glacier had disappeared from central and southern Maine. Uplift of land had caused sea to retreat.

13,000 years ago Glacier was receding rapidly and much of southern Maine was ice-free. Land was still depressed from weight of ice, resulting in extensive marine submergence of lowland areas.

13,500 years ago Continental glacier covered most of Maine, but was receding from the coastal lowland. Sea was in contact with ice margin.

SEQUENCE OF GLACIAL RECESSION AND DEPOSITION OF SURFICIAL MATERIALS IN SOUTHERN MAINE

BEM — Buried end moraine
BR — Bedrock ridge
D — Delta
DR — Drumlins
DS — Distributary stream
E — Esker
EM — End moraine
IB — Ice block
K — Kettle
M — Marine sediments
ML — Marine limit
OP — Outwash plain
S — Seawater
T — Till

MARINE LIMIT: Shows region of Maine covered by sea water during period of maximum inundation about 13,000 years ago.

Text by W.B. Thompson. Graphics by R.D. Tucker.